

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
INTERCONN.		Article 3		
Where SBC elects to subtend another ILEC's tandem switch for exchange access and intraLATA toll traffic, may AT&T interconnect indirectly to SBC via such tandem for local traffic?	1	Section 3.2.5.1	<u>Where SBC-Illinois's end offices subtend another ILEC's tandem switch for local traffic and/or exchange access, AT&T may, at its discretion, interconnect with SBC-Illinois for local traffic and/or exchange access via the other ILEC's tandem switch or at the SBC-Illinois end office.</u>	None However, SBC Illinois will accept Staff's proposed language, set forth below, provided that the SBC Illinois/Staff proposed language from Interconnection Issue 9 is also adopted: AT&T may, where it makes arrangements with a third party to do so, provide facilities on its side of the POI using a third party's tandem switch or other facilities. AT&T, however, remains responsible for the facilities on its side of the POI and for ensuring that any facilities provided by a third party comply with the provisions of this interconnection agreement.
Does AT&T have the right to use UNEs for the purpose of network interconnection on AT&T's side of the POI?	2	Section 3.3.2	3.3.2 AT&T may obtain facility capacity for network interconnection trunking (i) from SBC-Illinois under its access tariff, <u>(ii) from SBC-Illinois under Article 9 of the Agreement,</u> (iii) from AT&T's own facility inventory, or (iv) from an alternative access vendor.	3.3.2 AT&T may obtain facility capacity for network interconnection trunking (i) from SBC-Illinois under its access tariff, (iii) from AT&T's own facility inventory, or (iv) from an alternative access vendor.
What terms apply to AT&T's intra-building interconnection	3	Section 3.3.3	3.3.3 <u>Intra-building Interconnection – where both Parties have a presence within a central office building (e.g., condominium arrangement, point of presence or POP hotel) or between two adjacent central office buildings utilizing an intra-building cable.</u>	3.3.3 Intra-building Interconnection – where both Parties have constructed broadband facilities into a building (e.g., a commercial building that is not a telephone central office or a telephone central office condominium arrangement,) and agree to establish a POI at such

Key: **Bold & Underline represents language proposed by AT&T and opposed by SBC-Illinois.**
Bold represents language proposed by SBC-Illinois and opposed by AT&T.

**Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239**

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
to SBC-Illinois?			<p><u>The following terms and conditions will apply to Intra-building Interconnection:</u></p> <p><u>3.3.3.1 AT&T may designate the use of either a fiber optic cable or coax (i.e., DS-3 ABAM) cable;</u></p> <p><u>3.3.3.2. Such cable will be installed via the shortest practical route between the SBC-Illinois's and AT&T's equipment;</u></p> <p><u>3.3.3.3 AT&T will be responsible for the reasonably incurred installation and maintenance costs for such cable;</u></p> <p><u>3.3.3.4 AT&T will have sole use of the cable unless the parties mutually agree to joint-use and to an allocation of financial responsibility and an apportionment of the facility capacity of the cable; and</u></p> <p><u>3.3.3.5 No other charges shall apply to AT&T's use of the facilities over such arrangement.</u></p>	location. Such arrangements will be subject to mutual agreement by both parties.
INTERCONN		Article 4.		
AT&T Issue: Does AT&T have the right to establish a POI at any technically feasible point on SBC's network and does each originating party have the obligation to transport its traffic to the POI or should	5	Section 4.3.1	<p><u>Each party will be responsible (including financial responsibility) for providing all of the facilities and engineering its network on its respective side of each POI. Each Party shall compensate the terminating Party under terms of Article 21 for any transport that is used to carry exchange service traffic between the POI and the switch serving the terminating end user, except that where AT&T's terminating switch is located in another LATA, SBC shall compensate AT&T as the terminating party under terms of Article 21 for any transport that is used to carry SBC's exchange service traffic between the POI and the designated AT&T POP within the LATA. AT&T shall bear the cost to transport traffic between the designated AT&T POP within the LATA and the AT&T terminating switch in the other LATA.</u></p>	<p>4.3.1 Each Party shall provision and maintain its own one (1)-way trunks to deliver calls originating on its own network and routed to the other Party's network. Each Party will be responsible (including financial responsibility) for providing all of the facilities and engineering on its respective side of each point of interconnection ("POI") except as set forth in Sections 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 below. AT&T must establish one or more POI(s) within the operating territory in the LATA where Ameritech-Illinois operates as an incumbent LEC and such POI(s) must be used by AT&T to originate AT&T Local/IntraLATA traffic in such LATA. Ameritech Illinois shall deliver its originating traffic to AT&T at AT&T's switch or such other mutually agreeable POI(s) and such switch or POI(s), whichever is applicable, must be within the LATA and within</p>

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
<p>the agreement provide certain exemptions from the Act that relieve SBC from its obligation to interconnect at any technically feasible point and to transport its traffic from its originating switch to the POI?</p> <p>SBC Issue: Are there reasonable limitations on AT&T's right to interconnection with SBC Illinois free of any charge? For instance, is AT&T entitled to receive expensive interconnection , FX interconnection , and interconnection outside SBC's franchised territory free of charge as</p>				<p>Ameritech Illinois's operating territory where the traffic originates.</p> <p>4.3.2 In a one (1) way trunking architecture, each Party originating Local/IntraLATA traffic ("Originating Party") shall compensate the Party terminating such traffic ("Terminating Party") for any transport that is used to carry such Originating Party's Local/IntraLATA traffic between the POI and the Terminating Party's switch serving the terminating end user or its designated Point of Presence ("POP") subject to the following conditions:</p>

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
discussed further in issues 6-9.				
SBC Issue: In one-way trunking architectures, does Ameritech Illinois have an obligation to compensate AT&T for any transport used by AT&T to terminate Local/IntraLATA traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois if AT&T's POI and/or switch is outside the local calling area and the LATA where the call originates?	6	4.3.2.1	NONE	If Ameritech Illinois is the Originating Party, the POI and AT&T's terminating switch (or POP if applicable) must be within the same LATA and within Ameritech Illinois's local calling area where the call originates. If the POI and AT&T's terminating switch (or POP if applicable) are not within the same LATA and within Ameritech Illinois's local calling area where the call originates, AT&T shall bear the cost to transport such traffic between the POI and AT&T's switch.
SBC Issue: When AT&T has requested a POI located outside the local calling area of Ameritech	7	4.3.3, 4.3.3.1, 4.3.3.2	NONE	4.3.3 When an expensive form of interconnection has been requested by AT&T resulting in a POI located outside the local calling area of Ameritech Illinois's end user originating the call, AT&T will be financially responsible for the transport outside the local calling area of Local/IntraLATA traffic and FX Traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois as follows: 4.3.3.1 For end office routed calls, AT&T will pay

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
Illinois's end user originating the call, should AT&T be financially responsible for the transport outside the local calling area for Local/IntraLATA traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois.				Ameritech Illinois the rates for Unbundled Dedicated Transport as set forth in Pricing Schedule for the distance between the Ameritech Illinois's end office where the traffic originated and the POI, less 15 miles. 4.3.3.2 For tandem routed calls, AT&T will pay Ameritech Illinois the rates for Unbundled Dedicated Transport as set forth in Pricing Schedule for the distance between the Ameritech Illinois tandem and the POI, less 15 miles.
SBC Issue: When AT&T has requested a POI located outside the local calling area of Ameritech Illinois's end user originating the call, should AT&T be financially responsible for the transport outside the local calling area for FX traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois.	8	4.3.3, 4.3.3.1, 4.3.3.2	NONE	4.3.3 When an expensive form of interconnection has been requested by AT&T resulting in a POI located outside the local calling area of Ameritech Illinois's end user originating the call, AT&T will be financially responsible for the transport outside the local calling area of Local/IntraLATA traffic and FX Traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois as follows: 4.3.3.1 For end office routed calls, AT&T will pay Ameritech Illinois the rates for Unbundled Dedicated Transport as set forth in Pricing Schedule for the distance between the Ameritech Illinois's end office where the traffic originated and the POI, less 15 miles. 4.3.3.2 For tandem routed calls, AT&T will pay Ameritech Illinois the rates for Unbundled Dedicated Transport as set forth in Pricing Schedule for the distance between the Ameritech Illinois tandem and the POI, less 15 miles.

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
SBC Issue: When AT&T has requested a POI located outside the local calling area of Ameritech Illinois's end user originating the call, should AT&T be financially responsible for the transport outside the local calling area for FX Traffic originated by Ameritech Illinois?	9	4.3.1	NONE	<p>4.3.1 Each Party shall provision and maintain its own one (1)-way trunks to deliver calls originating on its own network and routed to the other Party's network. Each Party will be responsible (including financial responsibility) for providing all of the facilities and engineering on its respective side of each point of interconnection ("POI") except as set forth in Sections 4.3.2 and 4.3.3 below. AT&T must establish one or more POI(s) within the operating territory in the LATA where Ameritech-Illinois operates as an incumbent LEC and such POI(s) must be used by AT&T to originate AT&T Local/IntraLATA traffic in such LATA. Ameritech Illinois shall deliver its originating traffic to AT&T at AT&T's switch or such other mutually agreeable POI(s) and such switch or POI(s), whichever is applicable, must be within the LATA and within Ameritech Illinois's operating territory where the traffic originates.</p> <p>4.3.2 In a one (1) way trunking architecture, each Party originating Local/IntraLATA traffic ("Originating Party") shall compensate the Party terminating such traffic ("Terminating Party") for any transport that is used to carry such Originating Party's Local/IntraLATA traffic between the POI and the Terminating Party's switch serving the terminating end user or its designated Point of Presence ("POP") subject to the following conditions:</p>
SS7		ARTICLE 23		
Should the charges for the use of each Party's SS7 network be reciprocal?	10	7.1	There are three types of charges that apply for SS7 Access. They are recurring, usage, and nonrecurring charges. Recurring and nonrecurring charges apply for each port that is established on a STP. Usage charges apply for each Initial Address Message (IAM) or TCAP (excluding LIDB Access Service, 800 Access Service TCAP messages and LNP Database Access Query TCAP messages) message that is switched by the local STP and transported to an SBC-Illinois end office or for each	AT&T may obtain SS7 access via "A-links." There are three types of charges that apply for SS7 Access. They are recurring, usage, and nonrecurring charges. Recurring and nonrecurring charges apply for each port that is established on a STP. Usage charges apply for each Initial Address Message (IAM) or TCAP (excluding LIDB Access Service, 800 Access Service TCAP messages and LNP Database Access Query TCAP messages) message that is switched by

Interconnection Issues (as of 6/25/03)
Case No. 03-0239

Issue	Issue #	Article & Sections	AT&T Language	SBC Illinois Language
			<p>IAM and TCAP message that is switched by the local STP in a hubbing arrangement. <u>Each Party shall charge the other Party reciprocal rates, set forth in each Party's respective tariff, for CCS/CCIS signaling.</u></p>	<p>the local STP and transported to an SBC-Illinois end office or for each IAM and TCAP message that is switched by the local STP in a hubbing arrangement.</p> <p>23.7.1.1.1 Peer-to Peer interconnection of SS7 networks requires, separate from any access arrangement, STP B-Link quad interfaces at the AT&T designated POI to each SBC-Illinois STP in each LATA for the Parties exchange of Local ISUP SS7 Signaling Messages associated with Local Calls. "Local ISUP SS7 Signaling Messages" means local traffic Calls between AT&Ts local end users only and SBC-Illinois local end users that originate or terminate in the same local calling area.</p> <p>23.7.1.1.2 If the Parties implement the SS7 Interconnection in this agreement exchanging Local ISUP SS7 Signaling Messages and AT&T owns a substantially similar SS7 network to SBC-Illinois SS7 network, that AT&T uses for such exchange, then each party will pay for all SS7 elements in their respected networks on their side of the POI. No additional compensation associated with SS7 signaling will apply. All compensation for transport and termination for local call setup for both parties network will be recovered in the reciprocal compensation section of this agreement. A "substantially similar SS7 network" means an SS7 network interconnected on a "B" link basis in each LATA, including, without limitation, signaling links, STPs, and signaling (originating and destination) points, all of which are combined to form a "signaling network" utilized to transfer signaling messages between a Party's switches and the switches of the other Party and one or more third parties. Signaling messages delivered to SBC Illinois from AT&T must be associated with Authorized Services traffic originating on AT&T's network.</p>